



THURSDAY EVENING SEPT. 19, 1901

THE LATE PRESIDENT WAS BURIED AT CANTON, O., TODAY. During his arduous journey the tender sympathy of the entire country went out to him in an unobstructed stream, and in the ceremonies incident to his funeral service the whole nation expressed its regret at his death and its honor for his memory. He is now out of sight, but not out of mind, and the good in him was not interred with his bones. His death has added another foul stain to the innumerable black spots that besmirch the character of human nature, for it shows that the hellish spirit of assassination has an abiding place where freedom abounds almost to licenselessness as well as among people living under the most tyrannical of personal governments. It is to be hoped that the universal detestation of the crime and the ex-catharsis of the criminal evoked in the late President's case will be sufficient to lay the abhorred and malignant spirit for years, if not forever, and at least will not be the means of bringing another President of the United States to his end. The American ecutcheon is becoming rapidly discolored and defaced by the same unseemly spots that render those of other lands so repulsive. Let it not be again tarnished with blood spots.

POPE LEO XIII. has reiterated the antipathy of the Roman Catholic Church to Freemasonry. A great many Catholics, while bowing in humble submission to the pontiff who speaks as head of the church, have never understood the reason for placing Freemasonry under its ban. There may be some reason in Italy where there has been friction between the two for years, but that there should be any in America, where both are composed of many of the best citizens, has never been fully understood. Both the church and Masonry are founded upon religious principles, and certainly in our day there are no conflicts here. Many Catholics would doubtless become Freemasons were it not for the Vatican, which has always frowned upon the institution. While there is much in Freemasonry which, if properly comprehended and acted on, is calculated to make better people of us all, it is hardly to be supposed it was ever intended to supplant the church; hence there is room in the world for both, and a closer intimacy between the members of the lodge and the church would do much toward clearing the mists which now separate the Catholic and Mason. But the stand taken by the church in this last announcement is not only against Freemasonry, but against Jews, and both are placed in the same camp with anarchists. There is naturally a protest against this. There are no more loyal people in the country than Masons and Jews. They are not conspiring to overthrow the government nor to kill presidents. The Israelitish race is one of the most peaceable and well-disposed in the world, and why they should be placed on a plane with anarchists is hard to understand. Should the world head up in anarchy they would surely be sufferers as they would often be compelled to witness the spoliation of their goods, as many of them have done since the destruction of their capital, many centuries ago.

IN ANOTHER column will be seen a report of a sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the Constitutional Convention. That portion of it relating to the probable courts under the new constitution in cities will be of special interest to the citizens of this community. If cities of the first class had been limited to a population of 15,000 it would have placed Alexandria among cities of the second class, a position which it is believed would not have proved acceptable to its inhabitants, and even if its population should run over the 15,000 mark, it would be necessary to wait until 1910 to have the change legally ascertained, as the population of cities is to be determined by the last federal census. The feature of the report, making provision for the payment by the State of one-half of the cost of courts in cities of the first class of the cities and is due in part to the efforts of the able delegate from this city—Col. F. L. Smith.

It was hoped by the entire community that the Police Commissioners' squabbles and bickerings had ended, but from the proceedings of that body last night it would appear that such is not the case. The session of the board seems to have been taken up in airing personal differences among the members, and but little business was transacted. The public has become weary—if not incensed—with the interminable police contentions, and if they are continued a good idea would be for the commissioners to hold annual, instead of monthly sessions. If the Police Board is to be constantly at odds what, it is well asked, is to be expected of

the police force? Their efficiency is not of the best now, and their superiors are certainly not setting them a good example.

THE VIRGINIA statute in relation to public holidays makes any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of the State or the President of the United States a day of thanksgiving or of fasting and prayer, or other religious observance a public holiday. Therefore, the banks of this city as well as the public offices were closed today.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, September 19.

On this day of mourning, which will see the body of President McKinley lowered to the grave, the nation paused. Business was suspended and the people gathered together in church and chapel and synagogue to pay their final tribute to the dead. Here at the nation's capital, the day was observed in sorrow and prayer. Many recalled that on this day 20 years ago President Garfield, gave up his long struggle for life, and died. The memorial services which were held in nearly every part of Washington were thus invested with a doubly significance. The Government buildings were closed and deserted. Shops, stores, and other places of business looked like churches and people on their way to the churches displayed badges of mourning on their arms. The hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was a feature in all the services. In every Catholic church the people joined in singing this Protestant hymn; and that of the Catholic hierarchy, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung in every Protestant church. At the house of worship attended by the late President McKinley, the Metropolitan M. E. Church, addresses were delivered by Bishop Henry W. Warren, and Dr. W. H. Crawford, Jr. The Daughters of the American Revolution, headed by Mrs. Fairbanks, and other societies were represented in the congregation. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Gates, ex-President of Amherst College, spoke at the First Congregational Church, and Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, delivered eulogies at All Souls' Unitarian church. Cardinal Gibbons conducted the services at the Cathedral in Baltimore and solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Mathew and St. Patrick's churches in this city while special prayers were said at the close of the regular morning services in all of the other Catholic churches here. There was no general agreement among the places of worship of the several denominations as to the time at which the services should be held. Some of them occurred in the morning, most in the afternoon and some will be held this evening, so that throughout the day in one section of the city or another there was a continuous commemoration of McKinley as a patriot, soldier, statesman and Christian.

Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury department is anxious to find some means of identifying anarchists. It is a positive, never failing rule could be applied, he says, there would be no difficulty in keeping them out of the country or in banishing those who are already within our borders. "The trouble is," said Mr. Taylor, "that an anarchist looks like anybody else to the immigration officials at the ports. If a man has the required amount of ready money, is of good health and appearance and seems otherwise eligible for admission to the United States, the authorities are bound to admit him. He will of course deny that he is an anarchist when questioned and unless he has been identified prominently with the societies of assassination and has a police record on the other side of the water, there is no way on earth to spot him when he reaches our shores."

President Roosevelt will return to Washington tomorrow and will at once take up the work and duties of the office. It is also probable that there will be a brief Cabinet meeting tomorrow afternoon, but it will be more for the purpose of talking over general matters than for the transaction of any specific business. Mrs. Roosevelt left yesterday for Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt's home, where she will remain until next Wednesday, when she will come to Washington and take her position at the Executive Mansion.

The Schley Court of Inquiry will reconvene at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The hours have been changed so that in future the sessions will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. It is not probable that the work of tomorrow's session will go much beyond organization and the definite settlement of many points of procedure. There will be no objection to Rear Admiral Ramsey, so far as is now known.

Senator Thomas C. Platt is strongly in favor of having an estimate made as to the cost of the funeral of President McKinley to allow his body to be brought to Washington for burial.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Marquis Ito, of Japan, has sailed for the United States.

It is said that Japan may seek a loan of \$25,000,000 in the United States.

It is reported that the Venezuelans are now occupying La Hacha, Colombia.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Old Fellows will meet next in Des Moines, Iowa.

The advancement of Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin may be checked by the death of President McKinley.

Portions of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina have been visited by terrific rains during the past two days, and in some sections considerable damage was done.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall yesterday started on their long Canadian tour. The public reception at Montreal was abandoned on account of the death of President McKinley.

The Milwaukee Diocesan Council of the Episcopal Church has adopted a memorial for changing the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the American Catholic Church of America.

Today was observed throughout the country as a day of supplication because of President McKinley's death, in accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation, supplemented by proclamations of governors of states and mayors of cities. Business was suspended, bells were tolled and citizens gathered in churches to listen to and join in prayers. Eulogistic addresses were delivered.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

The funeral train bearing the body of President McKinley and the distinguished officials, including President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet, reached Canton, O., half an hour late yesterday evening. The body was taken to the courthouse, where it lay in state until night, when it was taken to the McKinley home.

The entire population of the little city and thousands from all over Ohio, the full strength of the National Guard of the State—eight regiments, three batteries of artillery, one battalion of engineers, 5,000 men in all—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and a justice of the Supreme Court, representing the three branches of the State government, were at the station to receive the remains. The whole town was in deep black except the McKinley residence. The blinds were drawn but there was no outward token of mourning.

When the funeral train arrived from Washington at noon no move was made to take the body from the car until after Mrs. McKinley and the other members of the family had been driven away in the carriage to her home under a special escort of mounted troops. Mrs. McKinley was weeping bitterly and seemed on the point of collapse.

Ten minutes later the funeral procession formed. Five thousand soldiers of the Ohio National Guard were in line. The guard of honor was headed by Admiral Dewey and General Miles in full uniform. Major-Generals Brooke, Ois, and MacArthur were also there. The procession then moved to the Courthouse. The hall in the Courthouse where the body was to lie in state had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. The walls and ceilings were hung with dead black.

Moving slowly with short steps, the coffin was borne to its support. Immediately it was surrounded by guards, a Knight Templar, an Ohio national guardman, a sailor and soldier of the regular army. Back and at each side were squads of soldiers and marines at "present-arms."

The sick banner that was flung over the casket was drawn back, the wreaths which rested upon its head were removed and the coffin lid was taken off. Word was quickly passed to President Roosevelt, and, followed by the members of the Cabinet, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, delivered eulogies at All Souls' Unitarian church. Cardinal Gibbons conducted the services at the Cathedral in Baltimore and solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Mathew and St. Patrick's churches in this city while special prayers were said at the close of the regular morning services in all of the other Catholic churches here.

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THE CONVENTION.

As stated in the Gazette of that day, the committee of the whole was confirmed yesterday as an institution in the organization of the constitutional convention.

Mr. Kezwell's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Walton Moore's resolution to abolish the committee of the whole was adopted a few days ago was taken up for discussion and after debate the motion to reconsider was adopted—yeas 51, nays 19.

The question before the convention then was the adoption of Mr. Moore's resolution to abolish the committee of the whole, and it was defeated by a recorded vote of 23 in favor of the proposition to 51 against it.

Colonel Summers introduced a resolution as an amendment to the report of the legislative department providing for a reduction of the State representation in Congress in accordance with any reduction of the actual vote.

The resolution was intended as an offset to the effort to disfranchise the illiterate negro vote, but it attracted no attention as Mr. Padigo had offered a similar resolution earlier in the session.

Judge Harrison presented amendments to the report of the committee on legislative department. His proposition is that members of the legislature shall be elected as now—senators for four years and delegates for two years. It provides further that there shall be biennial sessions of the legislature of 60 days instead of 90 days, beginning the second Wednesday in January.

The convention immediately went into a committee of the whole to consider the report of the committee on legislative department, and the remainder of the session was devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the terms of members of the General Assembly.

There was an important and interesting session of the judiciary committee yesterday morning. The clerk announced that Messrs. Ayers and Walker had recorded their votes in opposition to the motion made by Mr. Thum at a previous meeting that the section of the late President's constitution defining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Appeals, be retained. This, in effect, adopts the report of the sub-committee signed by Messrs. Thom, Robertson, Smith, Cameron, Meredith, and Braxton. The sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Walker, Eggleston, and Withers, made its report concerning the court system for cities and towns. Several amendments were adopted and the report was then adopted by the committee. As amended it reads as follows:

Richmond, Va., Sept. 14, 1901. To the Hon. Epps Hanton, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The undersigned special committee, appointed for the purpose of making suggestions as to a system of courts for the cities of the Commonwealth, respectfully reports as follows:

1. That for the purpose of a judicial system the cities of Virginia be considered as divided into two classes; the first class to include all cities containing by the last census at least 10,000 inhabitants; the second class to include all cities containing less than 10,000 inhabitants.

2. That each city of the first class shall be included within one of the judicial circuits of the State, and the judge for the circuit shall hold a separate term of his court in and for such city. If such city shall contain less than 30,000 inhabitants, it shall, in addition to the circuit court, have one city judge, who shall hold a corporation or business court, and if the city shall contain 30,000 inhabitants or more, there shall be elected for said city one additional judge or judges as the public interest may from time to time require and with such jurisdiction as may be conferred by law.

3. That each city of the second class shall be included within one of the judicial circuits of the State, and the judge for the circuit shall hold a separate term of his court in and for such city. If such city shall contain less than 30,000 inhabitants, it shall, in addition to the circuit court, have one city judge, who shall hold a corporation or business court, and if the city shall contain 30,000 inhabitants or more, there shall be elected for said city one additional judge or judges as the public interest may from time to time require and with such jurisdiction as may be conferred by law.

4. That the salary of the corporation judges of the cities of the second class shall be paid by the city, and one-half of the salary of the judge of the circuit court shall be paid by the State, and the other one-half by the cities and counties in the circuit, to be apportioned among them according to their population.

5. That hereafter no corporation or business court shall be established in any city within this State with less than 12,500 inhabitants. Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS P. MITCHELL,
WM. E. CAMERON,
WM. GORDON ROBERTSON,
A. C. BRAXTON,
C. V. MEREDITH, Committee.

I dissent from section requiring two elections to abolish corporation courts, abolish in cities of second class, and do not assent to payment of salaries in manner suggested.

FUGENE WITHERS.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Twenty-two Indian maidens were baptized at the Pamunkey Indian reservation, in King William county yesterday. The scene was probably one of the most interesting of the kind ever witnessed in this State.

P. C. Warwick, who is now engaged in a re-survey of the State's oyster grounds, shows that the work thus far done shows an increase of over 300 pieces. The new survey, Mr. Warwick says, will show that there are at least 4,000 acres still available for renting. The entire acreage now rented by the Commonwealth is 36,000, which brings to a large annual revenue.

A terrific northeast storm prevailed last night all along the Carolina and Virginia coast. The seas were running very high at Cape Henry and dangerously so at Cape Hatteras. All the shipping, warned by the Weather Bureau, hugged port, save the liners, all of which departed on schedule time. Off Ocean View four colored fishermen were drowned while trying to save their nets.

Rev. Dr. James Arthur, the brilliant young minister who declined a call to Atlanta some time ago and has since been called to Taber Street Church in Petersburg, was suspended from the discharge of ministerial duties Tuesday night by Montgomery Presbytery at Roanoke. The suspension is for drunkenness and is for an indefinite time. It was charged that Dr. Arthur drank liquor on four occasions. In his defense he denied three of the charges, which have created a profound sensation.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels, too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Richard Gibson, druggist.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Funeral.

Canton, Sept. 19.—Cold, damp and gray, the funeral day dawned at Canton. Lowering clouds overcast the heavens and a chilling mist falling on the restless thousands which filled the streets, added to the depression which affected those who have come to perform the last offices for the dead. Ten President, the cabinet, diplomats are here and so are thousands unknown to fame. Every road is running special trains and every train is packed to suffocation. The streets are packed until they have become almost impassable. Over the heads of the multitude come the hoarse cries of fakirs. Thousands of them have drifted to Canton. At the first sign of daylight they began to shout their wares—cheap buttons, mourning ribbons, photographs of the dead President, &c. Men with pots of hot coffee and baskets of sandwiches are busy too. Not even the vicinity of the dead President's home is sacred to these vandals.

Unless there is some unexpected change in plans, Mrs. McKinley will not attend the funeral. Dr. Rixey fears the unfortunate woman may collapse and her mind give way under the strain and under whom the responsibility of caring for her do not think it advisable to permit the wife to attend the last services. There is grave doubt as to what extent Mrs. McKinley realizes or understands what has happened. A man who was close to the President in his domestic affliction said last night: "I do not believe she has such a good deal of mental faculties or has had for some time that she comprehends the tragic event. Medical science alone has prevented a collapse. I dread the day when she realizes what has happened." Dr. Rixey will remain here indefinitely to care for Mrs. McKinley. Secretary Cortes will return to Washington on the general train and will look after the late President's property in the White House before doing anything else.

The citizens committee, which has been in charge of the funeral of the late President, organized the McKinley monument association last night. Only preliminary steps were taken.

Canton, O., Sept. 19.—The body of the lamented President was placed in its temporary sepulchre this afternoon, while thousands stood in Westlaw cemetery mourning for the nation's late Chief. President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, the special honorary pall bearers, the local honorary pall bearers, and Troop A, of Cleveland, assembled at the McKinley home at 12:30. In a short time the casket was borne from the house and then to the E. M. E. Church of which the late President was a member, and a trustee. The march to the church was in this order: Canton Grand Army Band, Troop A, The President and cabinet; Gov. Nash and Lieut. Governor Caldwell; Judge Williams of the Ohio Supreme Court and Henry W. McFarland, President of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia; the local honorary pall bearers; funeral car, family party; and a delegation from Canton Post, Grand Army of the Republic followed. Mrs. McKinley was not at the funeral, her serious condition making it impossible for her to attend.

The church walls were hidden by flowers and crepe. The services were simple. Rev. O. B. Milligan, of the First Presbyterian Church in which the President and Mrs. McKinley were married, delivered the opening prayer, after which Rev. John Hall, of Trinity Lutheran Church, read from the Scriptures.

Rev. E. P. Herbruck, of Trinity Reformed Church, followed with scriptural reading, and the Euterpean Quartette sang "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

"Lead, Kindly Light" was sung by a double quartet, selected from local churches. The funeral oration followed. It was delivered by Rev. C. E. Manchester, of the First Methodist Church, who was a member of the same company in the 23d Ohio Volunteers, as the late President.

The face of the dead was not exposed to view, the marks of death being so plain. In the church were about fifty men of the 23d Ohio, the family having expressed a wish that these comrades of the late President be permitted to participate in the closing services. Besides President Roosevelt, his Cabinet, several members of the diplomatic corps, Senators and other high officials, who were close to the President and his family, were present. The funeral oration was delivered by Rev. C. E. Manchester, of the First Methodist Church, who was a member of the same company in the 23d Ohio Volunteers, as the late President.

Troop A, of Cleveland, acted as escort to the body. The cortege, composed of all the Ohio National Guard, independent military organizations, commanderies Knights Templar, Grand Army of the Republic posts, civic societies and citizens moved to the cemetery, passing the old home of the President on Tuscarawas street, and under an arch erected by school children. It bore two inscriptions: "We loved him," and "He loved us." All the telegraph poles on the route to the tomb were draped in black and white, and nearly all the houses were covered with mourning cloth. Black and white banners were stretched across the streets at intervals of 800 feet. State soldiers formed lines in the streets to keep back the crowds. Westlaw cemetery, like the church, was filled with banks of flowers, tributes of men and nations from all over the globe. The body was placed in the public vault, where it will remain until a permanent mausoleum is prepared.

The simple cortege which had escorted the remains from the house to the church, returned to the house on the march from the church to the cemetery. The various bodies swung into line and the funeral procession proceeded to the tomb.

Service at the tomb was brief. A Knights Templar quartet sang one selection, and Bishop Joyce of Minneapolis, delivered a prayer. The body was placed in the vault before 4 p. m. President Roosevelt has not moved a foot on this trip that a secret service officer has not been at his heels. When the body had been placed in state he was driven to the Harter home. He scarcely entered the house when detail of 80 men from the First Regiment came up the street on the double quick. They were deployed, and in charge of sergeants and corporals, sent in different directions around the house.

In the afternoon President Roosevelt went for a stroll around the grounds and he went at such a pace that big secret service officer Foster was well heated trying to keep pace with him. It was on this stroll that an officer turned out the guard and brought

his detail to a present arms as the President approached. President Roosevelt objected. "In the hears of those of us who loved him," he said, "William McKinley is still President of the United States. Until he is laid to rest I wish none of the presidential honors to be paid to me."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

There was another animated meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners last night, during which excited colloquies took place between the Mayor and some of the commissioners. Mr. Bryant taking the lead among the latter. The friction was caused by the recent action of the Mayor in cases where charges had been preferred against policemen.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock, with Mayor Simpson presiding. The secretary stated that he had left his minute book at home, and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with. A report of Chief Webster of August 18, was read. The report referred to the case of Policeman Arthur Davis, who was brought before the Mayor on the charge of having told a saloonkeeper named Emmert, who conducts a saloon on north Fayette street, what policeman would be on Emmert's beat on a certain Sunday. The charge was, it is stated, heard by Mayor Simpson, and dismissed.

The Mayor referred to the case as being "a comedy of errors." He stated that after an investigation, at which Commissioner Lawler was present, he found that the charges were not sustained, and he dismissed the case.

Mr. Bryant stated that the board had not received any notice from the Mayor of the suspension of Policeman Roberts. Policeman Roberts was some time ago suspended for a period of fifteen days by Mayor Simpson for being found asleep while he was supposed to be on duty. Mr. Bryant said that it was the policy of Mayor Simpson to ignore the board on such matters, and that the board did not think it right in him not notifying them when he suspended a policeman. He said that for this reason the board had on several occasions set the verdict of the Mayor aside in such cases.

Mayor Simpson stated that he spoke to Commissioner Lawler on the matter, and that he would be glad to give the members of the board any information they desired on the subject. Relations, he said, had always been of a most pleasant nature with the board, and it was not his intention to act in a discourteous manner to them. He stated that when he tried a case he tried it as Mayor of the city, and not as a Police Commissioner. He said that the Mayor cited that there was no law which required the Mayor to report such matters of this sort to the commissioners, but that there was a law in existence which required the Chief of Police to report the Mayor's action to the commissioners. A decision of Judge Keith, in a former controversy, was cited as a precedent in the case. Mayor Simpson stated that he took pleasure in answering questions put to him by any member of the board but he, of course, answered them as a matter of courtesy only—not that the law required him to do so. The Mayor after some argument pulled from his coat pocket a copy of Judge Keith's decision in a similar case. The gist of the decision seemed to be that there was no law requiring the Mayor to report such matters to the commissioners, but it was within the scope of his official duty to do so.

Commissioner Bryant was of the opinion that the charge against Policeman Roberts was a very grave one, and he thought the penalty very light for such an offense. Mayor Simpson cited that in Washington policemen who had been brought up on similar charges were fined from \$10 to \$100. Mayor Simpson stated that this was the highest penalty that he had ever imposed on a policeman for a similar offense.

Mayor Simpson stated that he proposed to make no statement to the commissioners if they demanded one. Commissioner Bryant was of the opinion that the Mayor never acted within the scope of the law. Mayor Simpson here stated that he would act in accordance with the law. Commissioner Bryant cited that suspensions made by him, the Mayor, only held good until the commissioners met. Commissioner Bryant said that it was the intention of the Mayor to make unequal suspensions. Mayor Simpson stated that if an appeal was made, he would convene the board, otherwise the board would not be convened.

A few minutes later, after a long colloquy between the Mayor and Mr. Bryant, the latter arose, and in an excited manner stated that the Mayor had no opportunity to insult the board, and had acted in a discourteous manner. Commissioner Bryant here stated that the case of Policeman Roberts had grown cold and he would let it drop.

Commissioner Miller was of the opinion that if the Mayor's action in such matters were brought to the board by the Mayor, the Mayor's decisions would be upheld. He thought that the Mayor had acted out of latitude to insult the board. The Mayor, he stated, had not been present at a meeting for two years. Mayor Simpson resented being criticized, and stated that he did not propose to stand it. Here Commissioner Bryant stated that he would on every occasion set the verdict of the Mayor aside, and if the case was of sufficient importance have the officer brought up and dismissed from the service.

At this point of the proceedings the Mayor stated that Commissioner Lawler was a young member of the board and asked him what was his opinion on such a matter. Commissioner Lawler stated that the board had been notified of the suspension of Policeman Roberts at their first meeting in July, and it was his opinion that the board could not make the Mayor notify them in such cases.

The Mayor stated that he was present to preside over a meeting of the board and not to be criticized, and asked if there was any further business. At this point Capt. Bryant served notice that in future he would vote to set aside the Mayor's decisions in police cases in every instance. During another rather heated discussion, Mayor Bryant declared that the Mayor had openly declared that he would not enforce the police rules, having announced at a former meeting that he would never bring an officer before the board on charges. The Mayor emphatically denied having made any such statement.

Commissioner Miller hoped that his talk had not offended Mayor Simpson, as he did not intend anything of a personal nature. Mayor Simpson said that he understood that thoroughly, as their relations had always been of a

most pleasant nature. Previously to this Commissioner Lawler had made the statement that the meeting looked like a tirade against the Mayor. Commissioner Bryant stated that the Mayor, he was of opinion, had made the statement that he (the Mayor) would never have a policeman brought before the commissioners. The Mayor stated that his recollection had indeed served him very poorly.

Commissioner Lawler offered a resolution prohibiting officers and policemen from smoking while on duty. In accordance with the usual custom, action was deferred until the next meeting.

Commissioner Bryant stated that the remarks that he had previously made were of an official nature, and there was nothing personal intended.

Commissioner Lawler stated that he understood that within the next thirty days several resignations of policemen would come before the board. He asked that the vacancies made by the resignations be not filled until the vote on the case of Elias Eberhart from the roster. Commissioner Bryant stated there was, he understood, only one resignation to come up, and that was the resignation of Policeman Keith Davis, which would be tendered October 1.

The following was the resolution offered by Mr. Lawler: Resolved, That the board dores it inadvisable to fill any vacancy existing on the force until ordinance now pending before the City Council calling for a reduction in number is disposed of by that body.

Captain Bryant thought that the Council was not willing to assume the responsibility of letting the force drop down, and he was not. Mr. Lawler thought that it would be only fair to wait until they took action in the matter.

Mr. Bryant stated that the city at present had little protection at night with the present force. He stated that the reduction would be beneficial and economical to the city, saving about \$2,200 per annum to the city.

Commissioner Bryant was of the opinion that if the reduction was a good thing it would be well to make it in fact and not in name, as it would probably be some time before four men left the force. A lively talk followed, in which several participated, after which the Council called for a reduction in number to be set in the matter on or before the next regular meeting night. After this was passed the meeting adjourned.

Memorial Services Abroad.

London, Sept. 19.—All London is today mourning the death of the late President McKinley. Not only in diplomatic and government circles are the evidences of grief seen, but even the cabs and omnibuses have crepe on their whips. A memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey, and according to programme, no sermon was preached. The abbey was filled an hour before the service began. Over 2,000 persons were present, including the diplomatic corps, politicians and delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical conference. All the royalty was represented.

A most impressive service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral at 9 o'clock this morning. The Mayor and the city corporation in state attended. So great was the crowd that applied for admission that an hour before the service began, thousands were unable to gain entrance at the church. Similar services were held in churches all over the city.

Services in honor of the dead President were held in all the continental cities.

King Edward today wired Ambassador Choate requesting that his sympathy be conveyed to Mrs. McKinley.

The Day in New York.

New York, Sept. 19.—The city has today given itself up entirely to